EUROPE.

The Prince of Wales' Yacht Banquet and Farewell to Ireland.

Peace Professions of France and a Review of the Iron-Clads.

The English Budget and Hints to the House of Peers.

Mr. Gladstone's Reply to His Political Assailants.

The Cunard mail steamship China, Captain Hock sterday evening, bringing our special correspond ence, in detail of our cable despatches, to the 25th ult.
The Synods of Aberdeen, Fife, Glasgow and Ayr and the Presbytery of Edinburg, at their several meetings, passed strong resolutions against the disestabment of the Irish Church. The Free Synod of Glasgow pursued a similar course.

IRELAND.

The Prince of Wales Takes Leave of the People-The Royal Yacht at Sea-Royal Routine, Public Fatigue and Disappoint

At an early hour this morning the roaring and crashing of artillery awoke from their slumbers the inhabitants of the quiet fishing villages which skirt the shores of Dublin bay. It was the royal yacht receiving a salute as she passed out, bearing homeward the Prince and Princess of Wales after their visit to Erin's Isle. The early hour was specially chosen for their departure, so that the royal party might observe the coast and bay in all its beauties; but the fatigue resulting om a banquet given on board by his Royal Highness last night frustrated the design, and as the vessel cleared away none but the morning watch were stirring on board. It will be some time before the citizens, unaccus

tomed to the gayeties of royalty, will recover from the state of wild excitement in which they have existed for the past fortnight; and although the health of the Princess is much improved by the bracing air, it is doubtful if either she or the Prince has ever gone through a period of such continued hard work.

is doubtful if either she er the Prince has ever gone through a period of such continued hard work. Since their arrival not an hour but had its engagements. Every institution, hall, college, museum or library, he or about the city, which could bear inspection, has been honored with a visit. Daily might the Prince have been seen listening to quaint histories of musty manuscripts or grim fossil remains of oypone ages, brought forth especially for his edification by equally grim and musty custodians. Shows of cattle, shows of flowers—in fact, shows of everything that was showable—were put before him.

Guided by the experience of his Excollency the Lord Liculemant, visits were paid to the charitable institutions and hospitals, the greatest impartanity being observed befween particular classes and creeds. Guest of the Protestant University one day, the following was devoted to an inspection of the arrangements of its Roman Catholic confere. The Mater Miscracordie Hospital was visited in the morning and praises bestowed on the Sisters of Charity who conduct it. In the evening the visitors' roll of the Adelaide Hospital, a strictly Protestant institution, recorded their appreciation of its arrangements. Receptions, conversaziones, balls and such like entertanments occupied each evening. Among the latter the most successful was the national ball, held in the Exhibition Paiace. Over four thousand persons were present. The decorations and the arrangements were unique and perfect, so much so as to draw forth repeated commendation from the Princess and her party. The Prince strolled freely among the guests, danced and firted with the liadies, and many a pretty head is since carried loftily by recollection of his giances of admiration.

Kingstown—the place of embarkation—was brillantly illuminated fast night the decorations and designs, There was also an immense display of fireworks, but no illumination of private houses or shops.

but no illumination of private houses or shops, Amongst the crowds assembled to witness the display many expressions of anger and disappointment were induged in because the Prince had left witness the triang at liberty the 'press prisoners—an act of grace which was generally looked for up to the last moment. In fact, by the lower class of people the visit was accepted as having this for its object; and it must be recorded that feelings of regret and disappointment exist in higher circles also, amongst civic and other dignitaries, by whom titles and honors were expected as marks of royal favor.

The Embarkation-Dinner on Board the Royal

Yacht.

(From the Irish (Dublin) Times, April 25.]

At Kingstown, where the royal party embarked, the people were gathered in groups upon the pier or among the rocks or upon the hilly ground, on every point from which a view of the royal yacht could be obtained. It is a known principle that beauty of proportion diminishes the apparent size of an object, and the truth of this was illustrated by the Victoria and Albert. All admired the exceedingly graceful proportions of this vessel, but none had an idea of her real magnitude until one of the fine ships of the City of Dublin Company approached with the mails. Then it was seen that the royal yacht was considerably larger than she seems. When one looked upon the Royal George, with her tiers of guns, her fall, tapering mosts, her graceful stem and towering stern, one regretted that the hoble wooden ships which won such glory for England had become comparatively useless. Outside the harbor to the right of the eastern pier were moored the grant transfeat in a quality in the There have hulls in the grant of the grant of the grant in the property of the grant in a quality in the wave moored the grant transfeat in a quality increased in the grant of the property of the property of the grant of the property of the grant of the property of the property of the grant of the property o

Cheering was intended to the fair Princess, who, during a brief sojoura, has won the affections of the people.

A telegram was received, the royal train had started and presently the smake of the pilot engine was discerned. In a few minutes after the engine of the royal train appeared in sight, gaily decorated with evergreens and driven by Mr. Price, the engine of the royal train appeared in sight, gaily decorated with evergreens and driven by Mr. Price, the engineer of the company. Its approach was heralded by a procket sent up from the Harbor Commissioners' yard, instantly the royal standard was run up on board the yacht and all was ready. In a few minutes the train came up to the piace of embarkation, ambist the cheers of the people and a dealening salute of twenty-one guns from the ships of war.

The Princess alighted and was conducted on board the victoria and Albert by his Excellency the Lord Leutenant, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales following, with the Marchioness of Abercorn leading on his arm. The royal party were accompanied by he Marchiones of Carmaraer, the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, Ladies in Walting on the Princess, his Royal Highness Prince Teck, Prince Edward of Saxe Welmar, Lord Leorge Paget, Lord Alfred Paget, Major General Sir William Knollys, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord lastings, the Duke of Manchester, &c. The Royal party were received on board by Prince Loinnigen, Commander of the Victoria and Albert. The Princess romander of the Victoria and Albert. The Princess romander of the Victoria nod Albert. The Princess romander of the Victoria members of Viceregal household were presented to her Royal has a contract of the princes of Abercorn. She car-

he Victoria and Albert moved to the centre of ribor.

Ty guests dined with the Prince and Princess and the Victoria and Albert, including the folgent of the Victoria and James the Marchioness of Caronarthen, Hon. Mrs. his Royal Highness Prince Teck, Prince of Saxe Welman, Prince Leiningen, Lord 28, Lord Alfred Paget, Lord George Paget, Ke of Manchester, Lord Strathnarn, Major and Mr. Gregory, sides-de-camp; Kear Admiral 1, Rear Admiral Buckle, Major General thame, C. B., the Lord Chancellor, Major of Knollys, Mr. Fisher, private secretary to the Dr. Minter, &c. band of the Grenadler Guard performed during the control of the Grenadler Guard performed the control of the Grenadler Guard p

r. iron-clads and Royal George were illuminated, onfires flargi on the Hill of Howth, presenting atiful view from Kingstown. Several rockets

were sent of from vessels in the harbor and also from the shore. There was also a display of fire-

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone's Reply to His Enemies.

To the Editor of the London Times:—

To the Editor of the London Times:—

Though reluctant to attempt any encroachment on your space with reference to personal matters, I feel that I have no alternative at a time when personathat I have no alternative at a time when personathat grant charges, however irrelevant, are employed as the means of injuring or impeding a great cause. Within the last fortnight or thereabouts the following statements, purporting to be of fact, have been assiduously circulated respecting me in different parts of the country.—

onsly circulated respecting me in different parts of the country:

1. That when in Rome I made arrangements with the Pope to destroy the Church establishment in Ireland, with some other like 'matters, being myself a Roman Catholic at heart.

2. That during and since the government of Sir Robert Peel I have resisted and (till now) prevented the preferment of Dr. Wynter.

3. That I have publicly condemned all support of the clergy in the three kingdoms from Church or public funds.

4. That when at Balmoral I refused to attend her Majesty at Crathic church.

5. That i have received the thanks of the Pope for my proceedings respecting the Irish Church.

6. That I am a member of a High Church Ritualist congregation.

my proceedings respecting the Irish Church.

8. That I am a member of a High Church Ritualist congregation.

Aware how in times of public excitement rumor grows and gathers through the combined action of eagerness, credulity and levity, I will not bestow a single harsh word upon any of these statements. Neither will I advert to the cause to which some of them may be due, for I am determined to avoid, as long as it may be possible, envenoming a great political controversy, and what I think a noble cause, with the elements of religious bigotry and hatred. But I will, in the first place, declare that these statements, one and all, are untrue, in letter and in spirit, from the beginning to the end; and since it is impossible for me to continue entangied, as I have recently been, in the searches and correspondences which such fictions entail, I venture to request all persons whatsoever who may be interested in the matter, if any like statements should hereafter come under their view, in the interest of truth to withhold their belief.

To more vague and general charges this is not the

their belief.

To more vague and general charges this is not the place to refer. I have the honor to be sir, your faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

11 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, April 24, 1868.

Railroad Management-Active Election Can vass-Mr. Gladstone and the Prince of Wales-The Peers in Opposition to the Peo-

article:—In connection with the loan to the Indiana Southern Railroad Company we have been requested to mention that the trustees are Sir John Lubbock and Mr. William Gladstone (of the firm of Messrs Thomson, Bonar & Co.), and that the engineer to the trustees, upon whose certificate only money is paid is Mr. James Brunlees, Vice President of the Institute of Civil Engineers.

The railway shareholders of the United Kingdon have held a sort of inquest in search of dividends, and have passed a series of resolutions showing a and have passed a series of resolutions showing a determination to look well after their affairs for the future. It would appear, indeed, that almost everything has been going wrong. The income of the companies may be splendid, but the dividends are far from brilliant. Nor do the shareholders possess the satisfaction of knowing the exact state of their affairs. All they can understand is the dividend, and with that they are dissatisfied.

The old bridge across the Earn, at Crief, which has withstood many a flood for nearly two hundred years, fell into the river with a tremendous crash. The south arch of the old bridge was pulled down by the Highlanders after the battle of Sheriffmuir, in 1715, to prevent the royalists from marching northwards.

warig,
Election matters were coming to a crisis in Bristol in view of Sir Morton Peto's retfrement from Parliament. The candidates are J. W. Miles, Esq., a local banker and manufacturer, in the conservative interest, and Mr. Samuel Morley, the rejected of Nottingham, in the radical interest. Mr. Miles addressed the electors, declaring himself a supporter of the Irish Church and Church and State, and promising, if elected, to give a consistent support to the present Ministry. Mr. Morley's programme is identical with Mr. John Bright's most radical utterances, and includes three years' Parliaments, vote by ballot, the disestablishment of the Irish Church, legalization of trades unions, support of Mr. Coleridge's University bill and firm confidence in Mr. Gladstone as leader of the liberal party.

The names of Mrs. W. E. Gladstone and the Recorder of Chester (Mr. Horatio Lloyd) were accidentally omitted from the official list of those who had the honor of dialng with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Chester, when on their journey to Irehand.

At a meeting at Godalming on the subject of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions Mr. Charles Buxton, M. P., said:—I feel nearly every one in this room must heartily rejoice that the oid and wicked system of Protestant sway over a Roman Catholic country is nearly at an end. I feel convinced that England can do nothing more to her credit, nothing more for the good of Ireland, than by giving the death blow to that abominable old system of Protestant ascendancy.

Although the muster of the English volunteer force

Although the muster of the English volunteer force at the Fortsmouth review was considerably larger than on any previous occasion, and the extent of ground covered by the evolutions was greater, the inst of casualities is unusually light. It included only a few sprained ancies, cases of exhaustion, &c.

The Easter term of the English Divorce Court was opened in London. On the cause list for the term there are 182 cases. Of these twenty-two are petitions for judicial separation, five for restitution of conjugal rights, four for nullity of marriage and the rest for divorce. Nineteen are put down for trial by special, and twenty-five by common juries, the remaining 136 to be tried by the court itself without juries.

Pocifin, wife of the Mayor of Sanson, and Messra. Har-hadies.

The following circular was issued by Messra. Har-ward, Shepherd & Harward, solicitors, of Stour-bridge:—"We greatly regret to inform you that Mr. John Wheeley (trading under the firm of Messra, John Wheeley & Co.) is unable, from the adverse state of the iron trade, to discharge his engagements for this month."

John Wheeley (trading under the firm of Messes, John Wheeley & Co.) is unable, from the adverse state of the iron trade, to discharge his engagements for this month."

The London Times of the 17th of April, speaking of the course of the House of Lords on the Charch Rates bill, says:—We cannot contemplate without regret the course the House of Lords has thought it to take with respect to the Compulsory Church Rates Abolition bill, which was discussed last evening. It is not that any distinctly hostile act has been as yet committed, for the bill was read a second time, and it is still in the power of the House to allow it to pass unmutilated through its remaining stages and so to close with dignity a long and bitter controversy. But there was sufficient in the tone and manner of the conservative Lords and in the threats that were uttered against the future progress of the bill to make it evident that the measure is in much danger and that the spirit which has hitherto resisted a settlement is still powerful in the Upper House, * * We trust the government will not include the nostile disposition of their supporters, but will allow the Charch Rate question to be settled by the present Parliament. They may rest assured that the new House of Commons will touch Church matters with a less gentle and cautious hand.

The traffic receipts of railways in the United Kingdom amounted for the week ending April 15, on 13,228 miles, to 2737,393, and for the corresponding week of last year, on 12,913 miles, to 2720,510, showing an increase of 343 miles and of 216,833.

The London Times of the 25th of April publishes the foliowing inits to members of the House of Commons on the affairs of Crete is no doubt a very interesting oratorical display, and when abridged and translated will afford excellent entertainment to the innumerable readers of the Continent who have a taste for high politics and delight especially in unravolling the Eastern question. We in England also may be glad to see that a certain number of our members except

The Budget Exhibit.

In the House of Commons, on the 16th of April, the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the budget of the year. Fromising that though the elasticity of the revenge had not equalled that of former years, considering two bad harvests and the commercial crisis through which we had passed, a retrospect of the financial condition of the country was not unsatisfactory, fie plunged at once into a comparison of the estimated revenue with its actual yield. In April last Mr. Disraeli reckoned on a revenue of £69,130,000, which in November he increased by supplementary income tax to £62,670,000, but the actual income was £69,000,000, showing a deficit on the estimate of £370,000. Pushing the comparison further into details Mr. Hunt stated that the customs had exceeded the estimate by £650,000, as stamps by £200,000, taxes by £9,000, and crown lands by £5,000, white excise had fallen short of the estimate by £538,000; income tax, £663,000, comparing next the revenue of the year with that of 1800-67, he showed that though the nominal persent of the extension of the extra was only £165,000, yet by taking into account on one side the extraordinary receipts of 1800-67 (£250,000 China indemnity and £000,000 New Zealand bonds), and on the other the loss to this year's revenue from the expansion of the revenue this year was £808,000. He stated next, with great minuteness of detail, the branches of revenue and the items, which differed in one way or other from the estimate and from last year's yield, showing that in most of the principal items a falling off in excles was met by a corresponding increase in customs, and olce versa. The whole deficit of £370,000 on the cetimate would have been more than made up, he maintained, if the

income tax had all been collected, for though there was a dead lbss of £290,000 revenue in this item the arrears amounted to £463,000. Reviewing rapidly the effect of last year's alterations (mentioning that the actual loss on marine insurances amounted to £270,000 and that the number of dogs brought under duty had been increased from 445.645 to \$28,341) he passed on to the expenditure of the past year, which he placed at £71,236,242. Comparing it then in the same way, item by item, with the estimate and the expenditure of the previous year, he showed that while it fell short of the estimate by £52,000 it exceeded the expenditure of 1868-7 by £4,455,000, and disclosed an excess of expenditure over income for the year 1867-8 of £1,626,000. This deficit had been met out of the balances in the Exchequer, and, as a consequence, with the other excesses of payments over receipts, the balances, which at the end of March, 1867, stood at £7,294,000, at the same date in 1868 were only £4,782,000. This, though a larger reduction than was wise, had not been productive of any practical inconvenience. Mr. Hunt passed then to the finances of the coming year, and, dealing first with the ordinary expenditure and putting out of sight the Abysintan expedition, he estimated it thus:—
Interest on debt. £26,700,000
Other consolidated fund charges 1,895,000
Army 1,1177,000
Civil services 9,173,000
Revenue departments 4,068,000
Post Office and packet Service 1,889,000

Total. £70,428,000
Having explained the changes in the charges for the debt, the result of which was an increase of £80,000, and offered some reasons for the increase in the estimates—which he showed in certain cases to be more apparent than real—he stated his proposals for raising the revenue of the year. Assuming the tea duty to be continued, and taking the income tax at 4d., he thus calculated next year's income:—

Customs. £22,800,000
Excise. £20,330,000
Income tax at 4d., and including arrears. 6,800,000
Stamps. £650,000

tamps.....

£2,840,000 since the government come intereased by £2,840,000 since the government come into office.

Mr. T. Baring strongly deprecated placing the whole cost of the war on income, and maintained that an addition of five per cent to the Customs duties would not have created so much disturbance of trade

there would have been a million applicable to the war.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made a spirited reply to Mr. Gladstone's criticisms, maintaining that not having opposed them at the proper time he was as responsible for last year's estimates as the government; and that the late government, by its mistaken parsimony, had left the army and navy in such a state of inefficiency as virtually to compel this increased expenditure.

FRANCE.

Legislature in Session-French Notions of "Founding" a Newspaper-The Prince Im-Brest—Royal Compliment to a Young Lady— The American Built Iron-Clad and American PARIS. April 21, 1868.

Peace is at length made official and people believe in it. This great result is the consequence of a speech made on the 17th inst. by the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Baroche, after laying the first stone of a church at Rambouillet. A passage taken from his address runs as follows:—"The government has no reason to believe in war; the Emperor desires peace—a peace at once honorable and wor-thy of a great nation. France, confident in her strength and prepared by the development of her military system for every eventuality, seeks for no war, and we are convinced that no one thinks of thrusting war on her." If this question could thus be dropped your correspondent will feel greatly relieved at not having to resume it again, there ex isting so much more useful matter wherewith to en tertain your readers than these ever recurring doubts and fears which paralyze the nation at stated intervals and reduce foreign correspondents to the neces sity of feeling its pulse through columns of print.

The legislative body has resumed its sittings, but none of the reports of the committees being ready, yesterday's business was confined to balloting for the nine bureaus and to the presentation of the bill on cross-country roads, for the making of which government is about to advance on the easiest terms such an enormous work is essentially a work of peace—a work which no wise government would have undertaken if war were probable—a work that will for some time affect the anancial state of the empire and the provinces.

Mr. Paulin Limagrac is about to retire from the editorship of the Constitutionnet, and will be succeeded

have undertaken if war were probable—a work that will for some time affect the manacial state of the empire and the provinces.

Mr. Paulin Limagrac is about to retire from the editorship of the constitutionnel, and will be succeeded by Mr. Brandrillard, one of the editors of the Journal des Déoats. This local bit of information may prove useful to those who will not fail to perceive a slight change in the theories of the paper. Mr. Paulin Limagrac is to become a prefect, and it is likely he will find the functions of a ungistrate less ardinous than those of an editor. When these divers functions and duties are taken into consideration, it is truly inconceivable how many infatuated individuals are daily brought to light by their ambition to become editors. One of the many lessons the experience of others will not teach in France is that a paper cannot be built, any more than a house, on shifting sands. Every one in Paris who has failed in the linen draper or restaurant line tries his hand at scissors and pasic, and calis that turning editor. A Marshal of France was lately informed by his valet de pied that he gave in his demission and wished to retire from the service of his Excellence. "And so, Joseph," said the Marshal, "you really wish to leave my household?" "Why, yes, yoni 'Excellence. I have so long wished to found a paper." This is the parody of a prevailing mania in our capital.

The other events of the week are necessarily absorbed by the imperial Prince's governor; M. de Ligniville, his aide-de-camp, and M. Bachon, his equerry. All the prefectorial authorities were assembled on the quay in their rich uniforms, but the municipal officials had not been convoked. Military honors were paid to the young Prince on his way from the station to an open carriage in which he drove to the park, followed by a vast cortige. The crowd was excessive, and the horses were all hung with floating banners. The Prince seemed delighted, and bowed to all with childish grace. On reaching the port he got on board the young Prin

a kiss, which of course the young hero thought was a matter he could not refuse, so meanwhile he gave the pretty girl two, one on each cheek. Then the Prince visited several factories and presented the Star of the Legion to the headman of the machinery department.

a matter he could not refuse, so meanwhile he gave the pretty girl two, one on each cheek. Then the Prince visited several factories and presented the Star of the Legion to the headman of the machinery department.

The soup kitchens newly established under his patronage was the next novelty, and here he was presented by the son of a sapeur with another bouquet. This time the young Prince thought he would not wait to be asked for a kiss; he took an initiatory view of the case and on receiving the bouquet offered to embrace the boy, saying:—"I like you; come and et me give you a kiss." The operation was gone through very fraternally indeed. After having looked over the maritime hospital, where he distributed three medals to wounded under officers, the Prince again returned to the yacht, where dinner was served for sixteen. Very heavy rain put a stop to other joyful celebrations, not only in the evening, but the following morning.

At twelve o'clock the Reine Hortense set sail for Brest, followed by the whole squadron of armor plated vessels. Nothing could be grander than the salute which responded to the signal of departure from the yacht. It was a tlundering, rolling voice from a thousand cannon mouths, and this powerful welcome was followed for a quarter of an hour by lightning flashes from under gigantic columns of smoke which curled along the surface of the bright sea. All the townspeople had left their stores, houses and workshops to behold the grand sight; but when the smoke had blown over and all was clear, while the roused echoes were still thrilling as if a too mighty commotion had been raised and would not be subdued, then to the surprise of all, they saw the harbor quite empty, the yacht and squadron had disappeared, the traces and watery furrows had closed up, and thus thought few ends the path of the great here below.

The little geet reached Brest on the following morning at forty minutes past nine, when the Prince visited the school of noval apprentices on board the light and the school on hoard th

The Army Drawings-Opinions of War-Colonial Famine. King Leopold of Beigium is shortly expected in

The drawing for the conscription under the new

The drawing for the conscription under the new Army bill commenced throughout the empire. The Paris Patrie asserts that everywhere the greatest enthusiasm was evinced by the recruits.

The Paris Débate says:—The Austrian government also is proceeding with the reorganization of its army. In vain peace is preached up and desired. Europe is arming on all sides.

The Right Rev. Archbishop of Algiers has published another letter giving a fearful picture of the state of the colony. Typhus, he says, has set in to complete the work of starvation. In the district of Tenes fifteen hundred natives have died within twenty-nine days. At Algiers itself upwards of two thousand natives are fed by public or private charity.

thousand natives are fed by public or private charity.

The reception of M. Jules Favre at the French Academy took place April 24 in presence of a vast crowd of literary, fashionable and political personages. The new member was introduced by M. Berryer and M. Thiers, who acted as his sponsors.

The Paris Moniteur publishes the report addressed to the Emperor by the managers of the Offerings Fund (gifts made to the army and navy) which shows that the fund possesses in rente a total revenue of 266,955f. During the year 1867 the receipts from all sources—together with the cash in hand at the end of 1866—amounted to 412,797f., and the outlay to 249,654f., leaving a balance in favor of the fund of 163,183f.

In the South of France the drought coutinued. At Marseilles hopes of a change of weather were for a moment entertained, as at Avignon and Nismes a slight shower fell, and at Valence the sky at one time became obscured with heavy clouds. But the dry wind returned over all that part of the country and removed all chance of rain. Public prayers for wet weather were ordered by the Bishop of Marseilles.

for wet weather were ordered by the Bishop of Marseilles.

The Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine pronounced ninety-six bankruptcles between the 1st and 1sth April.

A new Wesleyan chapel at Chantilly was opened for divine worship on the 21st of April. The building is on the Route Impériale, leading from the railway station to the town. It is erected in the later Norman style of architecture. The first service was in the afternoon, by the Rev. T. Baron Hart, in English. The Rev. G. Jaulmes preached in French. An interesting feature of the meeting was the delivery by the chairman of a bundle of New Testaments to Monsieur Ambroise Letellier, the contractor, to be distributed among the workmen who had been employed on the building.

RUSSIA.

Onlylon of Napoleon's Pence Professions [From the Journal de St. Petersburg, April 15.] The telegraph brings us from Paris the analysis of an article in the Constitutionnel, in which the peaceful intentions of France are once more affirmed However, that journal admits that a disarmament would constitute a better guarantee against war than do the military preparations at present prosecuted in the majority of the great States. But, according to M. Paulin Limayrac, France is not the first that is bound to disarm, as the initiative ought to be taken abroad. History records an episode of the battle of Fontenoy, when Lord Hay, advancing in front of the ranks and saluting the French officers, said, "Gentlemen of the French Guards, fire!" and then Count d'Auteroche, stepping forward in turn, replied, "After you, Messicurs les Anglais; we never fire first." We are not aware on what grounds M. Paulin Limayrac relies to show that France cannot disarm until after others have done so, just as her soldiers fired in 1745. True, the courtesy of Count d'Auteroche cost the army of Louis XV. the whole of its advanced line, which was destroyed by a formidable volley. We do not know whether the memory of this is what renders M. Paulin Limayrac prudent. We shall be informed, perhaps, in reading his article when the Paris journal reaches us, and we shall at present confine ourselves to the simple observation that if it may be dangerous not to attack first it does not seem that there is so much peril in disarming before others when one has no desire to attack and is not threatened, and when glory may be acquired by giving a great example to the world. However, that journal admits that a disarmament

ITALY.

Prince Humbert's Marriage.

Prince Humbert's Marringe.

[Turin (April 23) correspondence of Galignani's Messenger.

The contract of marringe between Prince Humbert and the Princess Margherita, of Getoa, was signed on Tuesday and witnessed by the French, Prussian and Saxon ministers. The next morning, at half-past ten, the royal family, the high dignitaries of State, the ministers, the pariamentary deputations and the members of the Municipal Council assembled in the great baliroom of the palace for the ecromony of the civil marriage. The President of the Sonate read the prescribed article of the code, received the declarations of the Prince and Princess and proclaimed their marriage.

Immediately after the cortége proceeded to the cathedral, which had been magnificently decorated for the occasion, and were there joined by the diplomatic body. High mass was then celebrated, the Archbishop of Turin officiating. On the return to the palace deputations from the army and National Guard presented bouquets to the Princess Margherita. The King decorated the Archbishop of Turin officiating. On the return to the palace deputations from the army and National Guard presented bouquets to the Princess Margherita. The King decorated the Archbishop of Turin officiating. On the return to the palace deputations from the army and National Guard presented bouquets to the Princess Margherita. The King decorated the Archbishop of Turin and the Princess have been most enthusiastic.

A heavy fall of hall took place in Mantus on the

Prince and the Princess have been most enthusiastic.

A heavy fall of hall took place in Mantua on the
8th of April. The streets were completely covered,
and for some hours had all the appearance of winter.
At Leghorn there was an expectation of a strike
analogous to that which took place lately at Turin,
although from different motives. The naval porters
demanded a rise of wages, and the Chamber of Commerce refused to accede to the demand, and replied
to the application by a protest in which it declares
that its members would resign rather than give way.
There was therefore the danger of a double strike—
that of the porters and that of the Chamber of Commerce.

that of the porters and that of the Chamber of Commerce.

A FENIAN STICKING TO HIS OATH.—The trial of William Roy, of Eastport, Me., for conspiring with others to seize and destroy the schooner Two Friends, at the time of the Fenian invasion in Passamaquody Bay, two years since, is now occupying the attention of the United States Circuit Court at Fortland. On Saturday the District Attorney placed a witness named Michael John Mooney on the stand, and asked him the question whether he, with others, went on board the Two Friends on the night of May 1, 1868. Mooney refused to answer the question, saying that as a member of the Fenian organization he was bound not to reveal anything that would criminate others, and he wished to keep his conscience clear. He was warned of the penalty of refusing to answer the question, unless it was for the reason that it would criminate himself, but only criminate himself, but that it would criminate others, and was committed to lail for cuptempt of court.

HELL GATE.

sum of \$378,000 (now included in the General Appro-

Report of General Newton Touching the Removal of the Obstructions in the Channel. Congress having been asked to appropriate the

oriation bill) for the purpose of commencing the work of removing the obstructions at Hell Gate and improving the channel there, the following report, ting forth the precise extent and character of the work required to be performed to accomplish this object, will prove of interest at the present time. Having been assigned in July, 1866, to the duty of examining Hell Gate, and instructed to make such examination with the view of its improvement for the purposes of navigation and sufficiently in detail to present a plan and estimate for the necessary operations, General Newton, of the United States Engineer Corps, in January, 1867, submitted to the Secretary of War the result of his labors in a report as follows. Glancing at the reports of his predecessors in this labor— Licutenant Commanding C. H. Davis, assistant in the Coast Survey, in February, 1848; Lieutenant Commanding D. D. Porter (now Admiral Porter), United Fraser, of the Engineers, in October, 1852—all of which urged the necessity of extensive operations surveys and examinations of Hallet's Point, Scaly rock, the Frying Pan and Pot rock have been made, and the results given in the sketches sent herewith. An examination was likewise made by divers of the surface of Pot rock and Frying Pan, principally with a view of ascertaining the feasibility of blasting by placing the charges upon the rock, and although nothing special has been elicited, the indications are that some of the blasting necessary to be done can be effected by simply placing the charge in contact with the rock.

WORKS PROJECTED. This portion of the subject has been so frequently This portion of the subject has been so frequently discussed by officers of distinguished ability, whose reports are published, that little further remains to be said. It is agreed that certain rocks in the channel, viz.:—Pot rock, Frying Pan, Way's reef, Shell Drake and others nearer shore—viz., the rock off Negro Point, those near Woolsey's bath house, Blackwell's rock, together with portions of Hallet's Point and of Scaly rock should be removed. Sea walls have been likewise recommended to be built on the Gridiron, Hog's Back and on the Bread and Cheese, and a stone beacon to be placed on Rylander's reef. To the rocks to be removed may be added the Heeltap rocks, situated off the end of Great Mill rock, which, by their position, compel vessels to make such a circuit as to endanger the end of Great Mill rock, which, by their position, compel vessels to make such a circuit as to endanger their safe passage past Rylander's reef.

Concerning these rocks, Heeltaps, General Newton says there is room for doubt as to whether they exist or not. No soundings made in the present survey have resulted in funding them; but as they are marked in former charts, until it is clearly established that they are non est, they are included in the obstructions.

have resulted in finding them; but as they are marked in former charts, until it is clearly established that they are non est, they are included in the obstructions.

The report continues:—To the sea walls may probably be added one upon Rylander's reef and another along the seventeen feet curve of Great Mill, on the side of the middle channel, to mark this passage and sheer off vessels. The great reefs in the middle of the pass—Flood rock, Negro Head, the Gridiron and Great and Little Mill rocks—have been little noticed in any scheme of improvement, notwithstanding they form the great obstacle to the pass of Hell Gate being converted into a highway for commerce. In the existing state of the art of removing rocks under water, the imagination was appalled at the notion even of meddling with such masses. The middle channel is narrow and is rendered dangerous by the projection of Negro Head into its lower outlet. The least improvement that can be recommended in this report should include Negro Head and the increase of the width of this channel to about 330 feet. Estimates are submitted for there projects.

The first includes the removal of all the rocks mentioned at the beginning of this division of the report with the construction of the sea walls, and likewise provides for the improvement of the middle channel and the removal of Negro Head.

The second includes the cost likewise of the removal of that part of the middle channel one. The third includes the smaller rocks and the sea walls, and makes no provision for improving the middle reef.

With every improvement of Hell Gate the number of vessels passing through will increase, and the necessity for further room will become more apparent. Hell Gate now washes with its waters the corporate limits of the city; before many years it will form a portion of the busy harbor of New York, and then will arise a demand for improvement to an extent which has not yet in idea been entertained. The uncertainty and slowness attending blasting under water has had the effect of d

THE MODE OF CONDUCTING OPERATIONS.

A project is presented in the report simply as a

basis for calculation, which consists in first preparing the surface of the rocks for ulterior operations by blasting off the sharp points and projections by charges placed in position by divers, until the rock is reduced to a more uniform surface. Then to blast the rock by introducing charges find drill holes made for the purpose and to remove the debris by divers. The current, which has a maximum velocity of 5.50 miles, limits the time of working under water to a little over two hours per day, during and about the time of slack water, and hence the time and expense, unless some means of shielding the divers and operators from the force of the current can be devised, would prove a scrious objection. Even if the person of the current can be devised, would prove a scrious objection. Even if the person of the current can be devised to the professor of the person of the current can be devised by the

twenty-four feet, but as this is only done because it order to reach the latter it may be necessary to go as

Total for improvement by second project. \$8,216,300

Third project, four years' operations. Omia ting all improvement of the middle channel with corresponding dimunition of cost and decreased wear and tear of machinery and of contingent services, deduct from cost of first project......

OBITUARY.

This celebrated English Prima Donna.

[From the London Herald, April 17.]

This celebrated Englishprima donna is no more. She died at her residence at Margate last Monday, in her 54th year. Few singers have had a wider range of operatic characters. She made her debut on the Covent Garden stage, the 10th of October, 1830, as Clara, in the "Duenna," on the same night that the Scotch tenor, Mr. John Wilson (who died in America), made his first appearance as bon Carlos. At the same theatre Miss Romer was the original Zerlina, in Auber's "Fra Diavolo," when Braham enacted the hero, Mr. Wilson Lorenzo, Mr. G. Penson Lord Alleash, and Miss Cawse Lady Alleash. Miss Romer was also the original Mountain sylph, at the Lyceum, in John Barrett's charming opera. Miss Romer, after the death of Maibran, sustained with signal success the Maid of Artois of Balfe, and the Sonnambula of Bellini. She also sang the part of Leonora, in Donizetti's "Favorita," Matilda in Rossini's "William Tell," with Daprez, the famed French tenor. Her repertorie included the leading characters in Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," the "Bondaman," Wallace's "Maritana," Meyerbeer's Alice ("Robert le Diable"), Agatha in Weber's "Der Freyschutz," &c., and she was gifted with one of the finest soprano voices ever heard. Her acting was admirable. Miss Romer was directness for some years of an English opera company at the Sorrey theatre. She was married to the late Mr. George Almond, the army clothier, of St. James street, and retired from the stage a few years since, and was universally liked and respected. One of her sister's married to Mr. Mark Lomon, the editor of Punch. The Romers, in fact, are a musical family, for two cousins of the late prima donna, the Misses Romer of Liverpool, were also on the lyric stage, and were married to the brothers Brough. Mr. Tom Romer, and Mr. Robert Romer is the comic actor at the Adelpni theatre. Miss Maria Romer is married to Ansaleil, the animal panier. Miss Romer, the English Prima Donna.

Miss Copley-Lord Lyndhurst's Sister.

[From the London Times, April 25.]
Death has at length carried off the last surviving child of John Singleton Copley, the well known R. A. and historical painter, the venerable Miss Copley, sister of John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst, whom and historical painter, the venerable Miss Copley, sister of John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst, whom she has survived by little more than four years. Miss Copley, who died yesterday at the house of Lady Lyndhurst, in Eaton square, was in her ninety-first year. Of Mr. Copley's three daughters two grew up to womanhood; of these two she was the younger; and it may be of interest here to record the fact that her elder sister, Elizabeth, who married a Mr. Greene, died at Boston, Mass, on the 1st of February, 1866, at the ripe age of ninety-first year when he died, the three children of the painter who survived infancy at lained, jointly, the long period of two hundred and eighty years—in this respect certainly like their mother, who died in 1836, at upwards of ninety, having seen her son seated on the woolsack. Mr. Copley, though of irish extraction and, as is well known, an American by birth, was a royalist; he abandoned his prospects in America on account of his loyality to George (III, Miss Copley, who was born at Boston, was brought over to England by her father when only an infant; she resided with her father, and afterwards with her distinguished brother, in George street, Hanover square, till Lord Lyndhurst's death; and she will be well romembered by many of those who were privileged to enjoy the society at Lord Lyndhurst's meter ful and displayed a rich fund of anecdote and pleasant reminiscences. Her portrait as a little child playing with the future Lord Chancellor of England and her other brothers and sisters, will be remembered by all those who saw the celebrated family group painted by Copley, which used to hang in the large drawing room of Lord Lyndhurst's house in George street, and formed one of the attractions at South Kensington during the Great Exhibition of 1862.

ARRESTS OF FENIANS IN TORONTO.

The Toronto Telegraph, May 5, publishes the particulars of the arrests of Fenians made in that city on the day previous, by order of the government. The parties are four in number, namely:—Patrick Boyle, publisher of the Irish Canadian; Edward Hynes, printer in the office of that paper; Owen Coegrove, tavern keeper; and John Noian, moulder. Boyle is president of the Hibernian Benevolent Society, Cosgrove is marshal and Noian is secretary. It is said that important documents have been seized, including all the papers and books of the society. The prisoners are now in the jail, where they will remain for the present. After making the arrestahere Mr. McMicken and his detectives went west for the purpose of making some further arrestes.

The Telegraph says the government have issued instructions for the selzure of all the Fenian journais that come into the provice from the States, and steps are to be taken to prevent their coming in hereafter, either through the post or by express.

A despatch from Ottawa, May 5, to the Toronto Leader says:—It is believed that the parties arrested in Toronto under the habeas corpus act will, under the authority contained therein, be removed from that city to Ottawa for safe keeping. The military guard which has now to be kept at the jail here will then be sufficient for all. The authorities have their eyes on other parties who, if they remain in the country, will probably be apprehended under this act. Numbers are more or less implicated by private information in the hands of the crown prosecutor, which, if it was divulged, would probably cause a good many to discover business eisewhere. The prisoners held under the habeas corpus act will ilkely be detained at least antil next session, authority to that effect being contained in the act.

Another witness was examined to-day in the Whelan case, but the evidence elicited, like a good deal taken tately, is not to be published at present. The Fenian papers and manuscripts seized at Toronto will reach her

been probably arrested to-day by Mr. McMicken of under his orders.

Mystranous Draff.—A Skowhegan correspondent of the Lewiston (Me.) Journal says that some time during the past winter an old gentleman by the name of Fletcher died quits suddenly at the house of Bonjamin Hurd at that place. Mr. Fletcher was reported to have had a large amount of property (520,000) in bonds, which the relations of Mr. Fletcher were unable to get any trace of. Since the doath of Mr. Fletcher his relatives have been quietly watching any development which might be made, till last Wednesday, when they made a formal tearch of Hurd's house, which resulted in the recovery of about \$2,500 worth of the halssing property, and a partial confession of Hurd. Hurd and Ars. Loring his housekeeper, were arrelied, and after examination Hurd was ordered to recognise in the sum of \$5,000 and Mrs. Loring by the sum of \$2,000 for their orders.